THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

A SIDE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT. THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE PEOPLE THAN THE AMERI-CAN SENATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There are some phases of the subject now most prominent in the minds of the American which are worthy of more consideration than they have yet received. Senator Joseph R. Hawley a year ago, at a meeting of the alumni of Hamilton College, said: "There are two powers in this world that never sleep; the first is the Pope Rome, and the second is the British Government." He added: "Mind, I say, the Government, not the English people." The latter part of Senator Hawley's statement has been repeated many times during the discussion on arbitration. It entirely overlooks one fundamental fact; namely, that now the British Government is even more responsive to the British people than is the American Government to the American people. During the last summer I heard an eminent member of Parliament make this statement: "English polities has witnessed during the last few months one of the most astounding events in its history-it has seen a Cecil before daring to act waiting to consult the English people." The occurrence to which this gentleman referred was the fact that Lord Salisbury, before he took action on the Venezuela matter, waited for the British people to express their wishes. In other words, to-day, perhaps more fully than anywhere else in the world, in England the Government represents the people and does not dare to go adverse to their wishes.

true at the present, as any one who has an intimate personal knowledge of English social and olitical life well understands. It is often said that the English people are favorable to the United Staies, but the English Government is not. That on its face is an absurdity. The English Government is favorable because the English people will hear of no other attitude. This fact goes a long way toward answering the suggestion that behind the treaty England has some ulterior design. Such statements are the result of ignorance. The English people have a great and universal pride in the progress of the American Republic. They do not inestate to say that they believe that our future promises more than theirs, and they are almost as realous of our interests as we are of our own. Whatever may be thought of the relations of the English people to other nations, every one who is at all acquainted with the facts as they are to-day knows well that the spirit of friendliness and of pride in our progress is nearly, if not quite, universal in Great Britain.

Another fact in this discussion is also overlooked. Our Senators, with a great deal of flourish, are inclined to decry those who, they intimate, have been influenced by Europe. They forget that they themselves are the very ones who are most slavish in their devotion to European ideals. Nothing in our history has done so much to revolutionize Europe as the fact that this great Republic has been able to grow, prosper, and maintain its place before the world with hardly more than a that the English people are favorable to the United

in their devotion to European ideals. Nothing in our history has done so much to revolutionize Europe as the fact that this great Republic has been able to grow, prosper, and maintain its place before the world with hardly more than a nominal navy and an army of scarcely 25.00, while those in authority abroad have been adding to their navies and burdening the people with taxation to support armies. The mass of the population of European countries have been asking and are asking. "If America can prosper without a large army and navy, why cannot we?" In other words, the chief influence which this Republic has exerted on the life of the world has been in behalf of universal peace. It has filled the common people of Europe with admiration, and they are slowly but surely making their influence felt in the halls of legislation.

making their influence felt in the halls of legistation.

Now, at the very time when there is the opportunity of putting distinct emphasis upon the onspiriciple for which the United States has stood even more positively than it has ever stood for the Monroe Doctrine, our Selators are questioning the wisdom of the ratification of this treat. The Monroe Doctrine may he as important to our future as some imagine it to be, and the Nicarasqua Canal may also be an important question, but neither one nor both combined are as essential to the true mission of the American Republic as the fact that a nation can exist and grow and abundantly prosper without burdening the people with taxation for the support of armies, or for the building of navies whose only mission seems to be to fill the pockus of the ship-building industry. Our Serators show a woful lack of appreciation of the true mission of our Republic. They seem to forget that our glory in the past has been in the fact that we have had no great army and no great navy and believed in a policy of peace.

One other point: I should like to call attention to the contrast between the proudest of all the recent rulers of Great Britain refusing to take action until he had consulted the people, and our Senators, who resent the expression of the will of the people. The spectacle is not very edifying to those who believe that the government should be robby the people and for the people. We may well ask whether we are not coming under a rule which threatens to imperil our free institutions. Do our Senators imagine that they are our rulers, instead of our servants? The people in this country are the rulers. In their hands is the ditimate authority. That they are almost a unit in their desire that the present treaty should be ratified, and it remains to be seen whether our Senators will presonal wishes on behalf of his Government, he has signed the treaty. The American people are equally any only on the proper in the propose.

AMORY H. BRADFORD.

New-York January 22, 1897.

perilously near to an oligarchy.

AMORY H. BRADFORD.

New-York, January 22, 1897.

WHY NOT UNIVERSAL ARBITRATION? A CHEERFUL VIEW OF WHAT MIGHT BE DONE FOR PEACE BY UNITED ACTION OF ALL NATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain undoubtedly embodies the opinion of enlightened mankind, that some less barbarous and inequitable method than war should be devised for adjusting the differences between nations. The international horizon has of late been full of radiant signs that some such event was impending. The consciences of England and America, that had been sleeping since the abolition of slavery and the close of our Civil War, were clearly disturbed by unquiet dreams. All these later years the two countries have had little exercise of the moral sense in their diplomatic and economic intercourse. They have been chiefly employed with sordid concerns-

with tariffs and schedules, with dollars and cents. The loud and bitter outery against the menace of possible war between America and England that was supposed to reside in the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine last year awoke both countries out of this economic dream. "Let us have peace" was the final utterance of the ripened judgment of America's greatest soldier. To the awakened conscience of America the time has seemed ripe for the application in the concrete of this solemn message of her great captain. The new treaty means that, so far as he relations between the United States and Great Britain are concerned, the implements of war are to be relegated to the lumber room of obsolete impediments. It means that for the present at least reason and justice shall take the place of brute force in

governing these relations.

The enlargement of this plan to comprehend all the civilized nations of earth is the proposition that is now loudly knocking at the world's door for consideration and acceptance. The world's best thought has been markedly and powerfully turning toward selution of the most terrible problem that ever vexed the faculties of man. In the flash of sanity silce that has recently illumined civilization it how mindless and inequitable is war as the means of settling disputes between nations. imply the trial of brute force. Civilized men do not settle their differences in this way. The judgment of the court of last resort is a finality which nobody thinks of disputing. Differences between State and some other classes of litigants are settled in the same way—through the arbitrament of the highest tribunal in the land—the Supreme Court of the United States. How absurd and barbarous it would be for dividuals and communities to settle these matters

by fighting each other! is it less absurd, barbarous and inhumane for nations to settle their differences by the savageries of war, instead of through the adjudications of a tribunal in which fact, reason and justice would prevail? The time is ripe for a change. The world is growing ashamed of this brainless and brutal way of settling entions of right. England and America had been groping after a solution of this problem, in a hesitatng and tentative way, through spasmodically employed courts of arbitration. It had been successfully imployed in several instances in satisfactorily and quitably settling grave and menacing international pules. The next step in the orderly logic of events was the negotiation between these two countries of he treaty of arbitration.

Shall the beneficent reform stop here? Or shall all he civilized nations of earth erect into a permanent and regular tribunal the idea embodied in this treaty? other words, why should there not be established an international Court of Arbitration, or Internalosal Supreme Court, before which all questions that ould not be settled in the ordinary way, through is-ematic agencies, should go for hearing, argument ad adjudication? Can anybody doubt that this only be anticipating, by a few years or deca certain feature of the civilization of the near tare? Instead of advancing to it by slow and pain-steps, we should bravely cover the intervening and at a single stride and reach the goal at once, the theory of some that civilization can only

MARIANI WINE THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC. Winter Palace,

St. Petersburg, April 17th. The Marshal of the Chancellerie of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty, another case of sixty bottles Vin Mariani. For overworked men, delicate women,

sickly children, VIN MARIANI MEANS SALVATION. At Droggists and Fancy Grocers. Aveid Substitutions.

make safe and wholesome progress in a now and blundering fashion, marking its awkward and straggling footprists with blood and tears and wreckage. But we have outgrown that spurious and cowardiy philosophy in this progressive age. An International Supreme Court is necessary, is logical, is practical. And that is all we need to know. It would be halled with rapture by the brains and conscience of every civilized nation on earth.

The United States has proved her courageous faith in the new principle of international adjustment by taking the first practical step. Now let her lead the way toward the larger consummation by inviting the great Powers of Europe to an international conference, at which the whole subject could be considered and discussed and a pian formulated. The very idea of such a court opens a wide and interesting field of thought and speculation. What representation on this august bench should the different nations have? Should the great Powers have larger representation in than the smaller ones? Of now many judges should the court consist? How would the decrees of the court be enforced? All these matters, connected with the constitution and functions of the tribunal and the practical operation of the system, it would be the province of the international conference to consider and determine. The scheme adopted and recommended by the conference would then come before the several Governments represented therein for ratification or rejection.

Such an advance step in our civilization would be fraught with greater blessings to mankind than any event that has occurred in the history of the world since the birth of Christ. It might not at once and forever put an end to war. Pretexts and excuses for brutal outbreaks would still occasionally be found in the greed, the ambitions and the pussions of great rulers and Governments that would prove too strong for the restraints of the international tribunal. But stern condemnation of the world and the criminal nation would be unable to stand up against outraged

respect of individuals and communities to the law of the land.

Although the proposition to establish this court commends lizelf to the unreserved approval of rational and enlightened men, it by no means follows that it will therefore be promptly and Joyfully adopted. It must expect to encounter the opposition that every progressive step in the history of civilization has run against. It proposes to tear loose customs that have been rooting themselves in human nature since history becam. The heavy precedents of statecraft, the proudly cherished subtleties of diplomacy, the cautious and cynical conservatism of politicians and the self-seeking schemes of kings and rulers will all be shocked by a proposition so revolutionary and sentimental.

But the world is in no mood in these times to pay much respect to customs founded in nothing more logical and convincing than precedent, Enlightened public opinion, with strong and resolute hand, plucks these obsolete fetters from the limbs of Progress, and crowns her with equity and common-sense.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 23, 1807. WILLIAM CLOKE.

AN ENEMY OF THE TREATY. HE SEES IN ARBITRATION A SCHEME FOR ENG-LAND'S AGGRANDIZEMENT AND AN "ENTANGLING ALLIANCE."

Sir: Why do you advocate the proposed permanent arbitration treaty with England? Have you lost your National moorings? Have you not comprehended the nature and extent of the struggle for commercial supremacy that began when England saw our arms triumphant in 1865 and the solidarity of the Union assured; that found expression in the Canadian Pacific Railroad, its Western Gibraltar and steamship line: that found further expression through its "great and good friend," our President, in the Interstate Com-merce law, which binds our roads to uniform rates, while that allen road, roseate with subsidies, draws 65 per cent of its entire traffic—a free gift—under the bonding privilege from the United States, and grows fat when our roads are in receivers' hands; that through the offices of the same "good friend," our un-American President, secured the abrogation of reciprocity treaties with the Central and South Americas-\$30,000,000 per annum of trade reverted mostly to England; that through the assistance of the same English President has checked or stifled important National interests in the Sandwich Islands, Central America, Cuba and South America? This treaty, which with Satanic audactiv appeals

to the unsuspecting philanthropic sentiment of our people, calling imperiously for immediate action, is England's greatest diplomatic coup d'état of the nineteenth century. Her statesmanship moves in circles beyond the easy grasp of churchman and city mugwumps, who revel in an atmosphere of cibical and religious sentiment, free from care or responsibility for the traditions, policies and possible destiny

But you, who to such an extent may influence publie opinion, should know that this is the very "enlie opinion, should know that this is the very "entangling alliance with foreign nations" against which
our patriot Washington so earnestly advised the
United States. Unto him, in the ripeness of paternal
care, was given a foresight of generations to come.
A vision of foreign purposes, secret, selfish, malevolent, seeking to interweave themselves with the destiny
of his infant nation lay open to the anxious prophet.
He saw and warned us. Let us beware. There are
serpents in that shrubbery! It is a wolf in sheep's
clothing!

He saw and warned us. Let us beware. There are serpents in that shrubbery! It is a wolf in sheep's clothing!

With a predominating navy and army and commercial marine which give him a present advantage in this proposed alliance (for it is that in expected ultimate effect), after twenty years' secret building of strategic communications and fortresses that menace our entire coast and fontier line, now, through a Tory Administration harmonious to the tune of his own purposes, the British Lion offers to the American Eagle peace (?) under the covert threat of war! He offers, practically, to take the United States into company as junior partner in the control of the Western Hemisphere, with the alternative of some grave apprehension not yet divulged, but which timorous men spell war!

That treaty, too, is almed at the progress of our Navy and fortifications. Of what use are they in view of perennial peace? It is doubtless largely stimulated by our preparations for defence, much too long delayed.

The United States is not a quarrelsome Nationnever has been. It does not seek war, neither does it propose peace at all hazards. It knows its own business, or ought to, and can trust itself to settle differences at home or abroad, always in its own best way, according to the times and circumstances, by arbitration or otherwise, unhampered by "entangling alliances with foreign nations." Let aggressors take notice. They do and they will. We should prepare for war for the sake of peace. None but fatuous sentimentalists think war a thing of the past. "Such things must needs be." Human nature remains the same. Human interests will clash. The gospel of universal peace is over-impatient for its millennium. Its more earnest followers on general principles, and for the most part without thought or knowledge of the practical considerations involved, welcome the tracy was fruition of their fondest dreams. They are unable to plerce the veil of their delusion to see the Mephistophelian features behind the mask. There is war in the meshe

INFORMATION ABOUT ATLANTIC CITY. To advance properly the claims of Atlantic City, N. J., as a famous winter and spring resort among those to whom its attractions are unknown, a bureau of information will be opened this morning

in one of the reception rooms of the Waldorf. An interesting collection of views will be shown, litinteresting collection of views will be shown, literature will be distributed and general information
given daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 7 to
8:30 p. m. throughout this week. The climate of
Atlantic City is unusually mild and dry throughout
the winter and spring owing to the nearby presence
of the Gulf Stream at that point, as well as other
natural advantages. To both the health and pleasure-secker the resort offers a most attractive retreat from the rigors of winter, and a large number
of its hotels remain open throughout the year and
offer accommodations that are unexcelled by those
of any other resort.

TEXTILE SCHOOL OPENED IN LOWELL. Lowell, Mass., Jan. 31.-The formal exercises connected with the opening of the Textile School took place yesterday afternoon in Huntington Hall be-fore a large and appreciative audience. A. G.

Comnock, president of the Board of Trustees, pre-sided, and in his opening address gave a brief history of the founding of the school and an account of the progress and extent of technical instruction of the progress and extent of technical instruction in the old country. Lewell has the second school of the kind in this country, and one in which the factities and equipment are not surpassed, if equalled, by any in the world. The city has given \$25,000 toward the expense of the school, and the manufacturing companies of the city have contributed an additional \$65,000 in machinery and substantial support. It is intended to make the school available to women by opening in connection with it an art department, where designing will be taught.

SAVINGS BANK ROMANCES.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES TOLD BY THE PRESIDENTS.

STRANGE THINGS SOMETIMES HAPPEN BEHIND THE DOORS OF THESE PROSAIC INSTITU-

TIONS, AND HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM. A savings bank would not generally be looked on as a place to be haunted by a budding genius in search of materials for his great romance, which the monthly magazines will vie with each other to secure the right of publishing serially, and which in book form is sure, in the author's mind, to run through edition after edition with marvellous rapidity. The usual conception of such a bank is that it keeps going through a humdrum, prosaic round. The tellers and clerks are constantly busied with pass books and cash books and ledgers, and large numbers of people, most of them of an uninteresting type, come in from time to time to make deposits, consisting largely of greasy bills or tightly clutched coins.

True, there are vast sums of money handled, and if you chance to get the ear of one of the bank officers he will discourse as readily of the millions of dollars' worth of securities deposited in the vaults under his care as the average drygoods clerk does of the wares e offers to people on the other side of the counter. There is something beyond the grasp of the common mind in deposits that run up, as is the case with one of the New-York savings banks, to more than \$59,600 .-000, and it gives one pause to be told that the interest paid by this bank to its more than one hundred and twenty thousand depositors amounts to upward of \$3,000,000 annually

MUST HANDLE THE MONEY THEMSELVES. That truth is stranger than fiction, or, at any rate, sometimes as strange, can, however, be learned behind the doors of a commonplace savings bank, though the clerks poring over the big blank books from morning till night may know it not. Many accounts in these banks are opened by people of little means, and the sums to their credit gradually accumulate from small beginnings. Thousands of them have only a limited education, and it is hard for them to realize that they are to get the benefit of the interest accruing on their money, unless they actually see the amount entered in their pass books every six months. Some even go further. The figures are not enough for them. They must see and handle the each for themselves to be convinced. So it sometimes happens that one of these doubting Thomases will present his book to a paying teller and have the interest due him counted out, and then, without leaving the bank, will join the line on the other side of the room and deposit it again.

If one has the good luck to get several presidents of savings banks together, and, when they are through with talking business, hear them exchange interesting experiences, he will have an enjoyable hour. Here are some of the things which he will be likely to hear, or might have heard any time within the last few years. Imagine a group of presidents seated around a glowing seacoal fire in the luxurious office of one of them. After the conversation has "become general," as some of the novel-writers say, Mr. A discourses to this effect:

THE PRESIDENT WHO VIOLATED A RULE. "I don't know whether any of the rest of you have ever had anything like this in your experience or not. It is against the rules, of course, for our bank to take charge of the books of any of the depositors, but I must plead guilty to violating the rule, to a certain extent, myself. In one of the drawers in my desk, extent, myself. In one of the drawers in my desk, for the last six or seven years I have kept the book of a woman who opened an account that long ago. As soon as she had done so she came to me and told me a moving tale of the cruelty of her husband, saying that he would give her no peace day or night if he knew she had put money in a bank. She was afraid to take the book home with her, as she had no place to conceal it where he could not find it, and she didn't want to tell any friend about what she was doing 'unbeknownst,' as she might have said. So she begged me, with tears in her eyes, to allow her to leave it with me, and as a personal favor I consented to take charge of it. Every now and then she comes in here, asks for the book, takes it out to make her deposit and then returns it to me. Her account now amounts to about \$800. And I think I can say that I have never suffered from a pricking of conscience because of having winked at a violation of a rule of the bank."

UNSCRUPULOUS LAWYER AND CONFIDING

DEPOSITOR. Mr. A having been acquitted by the unanimous silence of his confreres, President B began to speak. "I don't want to bore any of you who may have heard this before," he remarked, "but it certainly was a singular experience. Some years ago a hard-working

UNSCRUPULOUS LAWYER AND CONFIDING

singular experience. Some years ago a hard-working mechanic opened an account in our bank, to which he added regularly for some time. After that for a long period the account lay dormant, growing by the addition of the interest until it amounted to about £1,500. In some way an unscrupulous lawyer heard of it, and, after the manner of his kind, went to the mechanic with a plausible take. What will you give me, he asked, "I will prove to you that there is a sum of several thousand dollars due you, and put you in the way of getting the money?" The mechanic was naturally astonished, and was easily prevailed on by the smooth-tongued lawyer to sign a contract that if the lawyer could make out such a case as he said he could, the money should be divided between them. Thereupon the lawyer let out his 'secret.' The money is due you,' he said, 'from such and such a savings bank'. 'Oh, I know all along that I had the mechanic: I have known all along that I had the money there.' But the lawyer flaunted the contract in the man's face, and, though it was a plain case of fraud, the man believed it was a valid contract and actually gave the scoundrel lawyer half the amount in the bank."

DAZED BECAUSE SHE HAD SO MUCH MONEY. After a suitable interval President C took up the "I don't know that I can do better," he began, "than to tell a little story which I heard a few years age from the president of one of the Brooklyn banks, and I shall try to tell it as nearly as possible in his

own words, as I recall them. 'As I was sitting in my office one day one of the young men in the bank came to me and showed me a book which bore a date of many years before. He said it had been brought in of many years before. He said it had been brought in by an old woman. I told him to send her to me. On inquiry I learned that she could neither read nor write, but she said the book belonged to her and she had put money in the bank a long time before. As mearly as she could remember, the amount was about 48:00, and several times, pointing to the book, she asked anxiously if it was not all there. I assured her that it was and proceeded to question her as to why she had left the account so long undisturbed. She said that many years before she had been employed as a servant in Brooklyn, and had taken all she could spare from her wages and put the money in bank. After a time she went away from the city and had never since set foot in it until that day. She was getting old, and thought it would be a good thing to go and get her money. Again she asked if it was all there, indicating the book, and of course I told her it was all right, except the interest—a word that seemed to convey no idea to her mind. I became convinced that she was entitled to the money, and told one of the clerks to write up the book just as though it had been an active account all the time. When his work was done I found that the amount due the old woman was about \$3,000. She was simply dazed, and asked how it could be. I explained as well as I could about the interest, but she was unable to understand it. Overcome by her feelings she burst into tears when the money was brought to her. "Oh, sir," she said, 'you don't know what you have done for me. I can't understand at all how all that money belongs to me; but, do you know, I shan't have to do another day's work as long as I live." "I don't think,' said my Brooklyn friend in telling the story, that I ever had a keener appreciation of the benefits of savings banks than at that moment,' and I fancy all of us would have said the same thing if we had been in his place." by an old woman. I told him to send her to me.

EXPERT CHEFS AT THE GARDEN.

The thirty-first annual ball of the Societe Culinaire Philanthropique, at Madison Square Garden Tuesday, February 9, bids fair to eclipse all previous efforts of the French cooks in their display of culinary art. All the chefs of the principal hotels and clubs will contribute wonderful creations of cookery, and, will contribute wonderful creations of cookery, and, while, assisting a charity, as this ball is for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the many men who were among the most skilful chefs in the city, they will also provide an elaborate display in meats, vegetables, fish and all that is good to eat. The exhibition of the chefs will begin in the concert hall of the Garden at 2 p. m. and will be open until the end of the festivities. Those not desiring to participate in the merry dance can go to the Garden in the formacon and see the exhibition. the afternoon and see the exhibition.



In the Bookstore—"I should like Kant's 'Critique Pure Reason."
"I'm sorry, we are all out of the 'Critique of Pure cason' just now. Would 'Insanity or 'rime?' do?"

24 Sets for Half Price. CLOTH STYLE

SCRIBNER'S HISTORY OF THE U. S.

THE TRIBUNE advertised on Monday the sets of this great work which were slightly rubbed for half price. All but 24 have been taken. We offer these at half price because they are slightly rubbed, as any set of books might be after standing on the shelves for a month or so. They are NOT DAMAGED. AS LONG AS THEY LAST, WE WILL SEND THE 5 GREAT VOLUMES IN CLOTH FOR \$1 DOWN AND \$2 A MONTH FOR SEVEN MONTHS, \$15

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As Mr. Kenney, the free sliver Democratic com petitor for the Senatorship from Delaware, holds regular credentials signed by the Governor of the State, "The Boston Herald" is of the opinion that he has the right to the seat, although it would, for ne has the right to the seat, although it would, for potent reasons, have preferred that the same had been conferred upon Colonel Du Pont. But Colonel Du Pont has at no time had such credentials, and the Senate has once decided that he was not elected to that body at all, and, therefore, to attempt to give the seat to him would be to set at naught the will of the people, and "The Herald" does not believe that victories won for sound money in this way will be of benefit in the end.

The experience of Governor Campbell, Governor Bushnell's predecessor, when he called an extra ses sion of the Ohio Legislature is set forth by "The Columbus Dispatch" as a lesson to Governor Bushnell not to do the same thing, as there is nothing to prevent it from considering as many other things as it desires and remaining in session as long as it pleases. This is one particular in which the Constitution of Ohio should be amended, and "The Dispatch" advocates that power shall be given the Governor enabling him to limit the matters to be considered at a special session.

The most important matters that ever engaged the

thought of the legislators of Illinois, according to Chicago Times-Herald," are to come before the Assembly this winter, and the highest interests of the Commonwealth would be served, it believes, if Governor Tanner would adopt the radical policy has declared that he will veto every bill presented to does not meet the urgent demands of public sentilegislation, which result in lumbering up the statute legislation, which result in immorring up the statute books with a mass of useless and ill-considered laws that have no vital relation to the welfare of the people. Those States which have blennial sessions do not suffer so neavily from the multiplication of laws as do those that tolerate annual sessions, with per diem compensation for legislators, for each Rep. laws as do those thar tolerate annual sessions, with per diem compensation for legislators, for each Representative and each Senator, says 'The Heraid,' feels the responsibility of a legislative obligation to his constituents, and unless he can contribute a little grist to the legislative hopper he feels that he may be classed among the do-nothing members of the Assembly and will have nothing in his record to commend him to the suffrages of the electorate. If Governor Griggs's plan is adopted the people would then have reason, it thinks, for indulging in the hope that the energies of the legislators would be concentrated upon the perfection of the few important measures that are jurgently demanded.

President Gilman, in addressing the young men of was their duty, in a country where everything deto see that right doctrines triumphed, and "The St. Louis Globe-Dispatch" points out that this is to be accomplished by their becoming active in all the operations of political life, both small and large, at every opportunity. It is their own fault that they are not more influential, as their education should be a help to them if they would but adjust it to actual circumstances, and put themselves in a practical relation to the course of events. "Men with less learning and more common-sense," it adds, "surpass them because they do not make the best use of their talent and acquirements, and so long as they continue thus neglectful and delinquent they cannot expect to gain public favor and shape public opinion." to see that right doctrines triumphed, and "The St.

The indignation expressed by Congressmen Cooper and Grosvenor against the President is largely attributed by "The Richmond Dispatch" to the secureation in which he has enveloped himself, making it we'lingh impossible for any one with the exception of a favored few to secure an interview with him. "He would have done better for himself and better for the country," says "The Dispatch," "to have shown members those courtesies which have been usual heretofore at the White House."

It seems that personal opposition was not, after all, responsible for the action taken by Senators Guy and Coffey and Assemblymen Cain and Zurn in

responsible for the action taken by Senators Guy and Coffey and Assemblymen Cain and Zurn in casting their votes for Henry George for United States Senator. "The Buffalo Times" views it as an indication that there is to be strong opposition to the present programme of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party within the boundaries of Greater New-York to harmonize the warring factors.

tions of the party. They are anxious for party unity, because they want to elect the first Mayor of Greater New-York and control the patronage. Henry George, if he can be brought to stand for the office, is likely to be run by their opponents for Mayor, and as he is a brilliant and resourceful man and was very active in his support of the "regular" ticket last fall, though not a Democrat in the partisan sense, "The Times" thinks he has a pretty good standing with the party, especially in New-York and Brooklyn.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE Rugs, Furniture CARPETS. are now at barg Long CREDIT.

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The Oklahoma Popullat legislator who introduced a bill preventing the collection of debts for one year seems to "The Buffalo Enquirer" to have the right idea. Now if he will introduce another bill forcing everybody to sell on credit it believes there will be an increased immigration of one-year settlers in Oklahoma.

The Republicans in Chamberlain, South Dakota, are to vote on their choice for postmaster, and "The Minneapolis Tribune" can see the result even before it takes place. "The election will result as did the recent attempt to choose an electoral messenger in North Dakota-every man will get one vote."

"Time was" says "The Buffalo Express," "when

he Republican party in this State used to put Civil Service Reform planks in its platform. The Na tional Republican platforms still contain such planks, It was the Republican party which established Civil

MANY ENTRIES FOR SARATOGA RACES.

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 31 (Special).-The nineteen stakes of the Saratoga Association, which closed on Monday last, have received a total of 973 entries from 159 different nominators, including nearly all figures will be considerably increased by the arrival of delayed mails from California and other distant The totals for aineteen stakes, including four steeplechases, follow:

points. The totals for aineteen stakes, including four steeplechases, follow:

Stakes for two-year-olds-Flash, 74; Congress Hail, 75; Grand Union Hotel, 61; Worden House, 54; Fliration, 69; G. H. Mumm & Co. Handleap, 51; Maiden Filly, 85; total, 477.

Stakes for three-year-olds-Travers, 45; United States Hotel, 44; Alabama, 25; Kenner, 42; total, 166.

Stakes for all ages-Midsummer Handleap, 58; Kearney, 53; total, 121.

Stakes for three-year-olds and upwarf-Citizens, 41; Spencer Handleap, 46; total, 82.

Steeplechases-Saratoga Green Steeplechase, 33; Hunters Steeplechase (half-bred), 18; Saratoga Pink Coat Steeplechase, 22; Beverwyck Steeslechase (handleap), 36; total, 122.

An idea of the class may be judged from the fact that the Citizens' Stakes (weight for age at one and one-quarter miles) contains the following well-known horses: Prince Lief, George H. Ketcham, First Mate, Scottish Cheftain, Heimar, Handspring, Challenger, Ben-Brush, Hifford, Algol, King Arthur II. Hastings, Dr. Catlett, Maurice, Lake Shore, Ornament, Sir Walter, Buck Massie and Crescendo.

The Kearney Stakes, at six furlongs, includes bed by the state of the state of the lakes at the library and crescendo.

Handspring, Challenger, Ben.Brush, "liftord, Aigol, King Arthur II, Hastings, Dr. Catlett, Maurice, Lake Store, Ornament, Sir Walter, Buck Massie, and Crescendo.

The Kearney Stakes, at six furlongs, includes many well-known sprinters, among them Hugh Penny, First Mate, Harry Reed, Cleophus, Lithos, Hanwell, Handspring, Ben Brush, Prince Lief, Voier, Clifford, Hastings, Chic, Bonabarte, Brandy-wine, Gotham, Buck Massie, Glenmoyne, Typhoon II, Bellicoso, George Kessier and Nick.

The following three-year-oids are in the Travers and Kenner: Maceo, George H. Ketcham, Arbuckle, Carnero, Ogden, Scottish Chieftain, St. Cloud, Voter, Horoscope, Don de Oro, Octagon, Wabasso, Buckvidere, Typhoon II, Savacin and Belvadeli.

The Alabama Stakes has the best of two-year-oids fillies, including Sunny Slope, Cleophus, Rhodesia, Royal Rose, Chic, Miss Prim, Winged Foot, Lady

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ST. JAMES'S CHURCH CONSECRATED.

With impressive services the church building of St. James's parish, Seventy-first-st, and Madiso consecration services were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith and Archdeacon Tiffany. The holy com-munion was celebrated by the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Warren, rector of the church, and the Rev. Messrs. E. Matthews, H. B. Whitney, Baldwin and Dra. Smith and Tiffany. The consecration is the result of the consolidation of the St. James and Holy Trinity partishes, by means of which the former was able to settle its indebtedness. The present church was built in 1881. In his remarks Bishop Potter said: "I am heartily glad to be able to officiate upon this occasion. I can remember this church when it was away from the city, so to speak, and in my younger days have preached in it. To be able now to consecrate the new church gives me the greatest pleasure. From to-day this editics is a most sucred place. It is consecrated to the divine worship, and only for that purpose can it be used. It is a grand memorial to God. "By the union with another neighboring parish church. St. James's Church is free from encumbrances. The members are charged with a ponder-ous responsibility. See to it that you care for it well." E. Matthews, H. B. Whitney, Baldwin and Drs.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION DOINGS. The delegates to the Central Labor Union meet

in Clarendon Hall yesterday were drawn into a disin Clarendon Hall yesterday were grawn and cussion about the unemployed poor in the city by a letter which was received from the North Side letter which saying the union to co-operate with Populist Club asking the unemployed poor. Delegate Armiti in feeding the unemployed poor. Delegate Armitical saving that strong objected to such co-operation, saying the laws provided for the support of the poor, but that many of the officials of the cha ganizations spent money riding around in car-riages. Delegate Wolders also objected to the club's

MOUNT SINAL HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of Mount Sinai Hospital was held yesterday at the Dispensary Building, No. 149 East Sixty-seventh-st. The following officers were elected; President, Isaac Wallach; vice-president, Isaac Stern; treasurer, E. Asiel; secretary, Albert Sichel; directors, for four years, Isaac Blumenthal, Louis Stix, S. L. Fatman, Adolph Herrman and David Wile; for two years, Edward Oppenheimer and Marcus M. Marks; for one year, Morris S. Barnet and Henry R. Ickelheimer. The remainder of the official list is unchanged. The need of a new and larger hospital was presented, and members were urged to give the subject earnest consideration.



An interesting paper in General Harrison's famous series of articles concerning the National Government. See February number of The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL. Three articles by General Harrison will follow this series: "A Day with the President at His Desk," "The Social Life of the President" and "Domestic Life in the White House." Newsdealers will serve you regularly at

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